

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### THE SABBATH ENFORCED BY CHRIST.

From Begg's Treatise on the Sabbath.

SECTION IX.—The observance of the Sabbath enforced by the example and precepts of Christ. [Concluded.]

There remains only one other expression in which our Lord himself refers to the Sabbath, to which I would now allude. It occurs in His prophetic announcement of the desolations upon Israel, and the events connected with His glorious return. "But pray ye that your flight be not in winter, neither on the Sabbath day." Matt. 24: 20. I have in a former work, (my Letters on the Saviour's Return,) in seeking to elucidate this important prophetic chapter, stated reasons for conceiving that there may be here an allusion to the great tribulation which ushers in the sabbatism at the coming of the Lord. In doing so, I have been considered to have mistaken the meaning of the words—and possibly it is so. But if our Lord be here speaking of the events connected with the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and the fate of Jewish Christians, as is generally believed, these words will then be an additional evidence of the continuance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, long after the supposed change at the resurrection of Christ. If such a change as is asserted was contemplated by our Lord, would He thus continue to speak just as before of the Sabbath, and predict its continuance as such forty years after His resurrection and ascension, when Jerusalem was besieged? Would He have thus taught them to pray that their flight should not be upon the Sabbath, if it had long before lost its place as the Lord's Sabbath? Or would He still, without remark, call that day the Sabbath, if, as the church maintains, it had previously given its place unto another day? Or, if we should suppose that the first day of the week was then to have the place of the seventh, is it consistent with the integrity of our Lord's character, to believe that He would thus speak of it as the Sabbath, without one word of explanation?—that although He used words which immediately suggested to them what they had always known as the Sabbath, and which His own example and instructions had all tended to confirm, are we to suppose that He would have thus spoken in a way which must have deceived them, if He was Himself looking forward to a time when the word "Sabbath" would be applicable only to another day? Would He speak thus of prayer in regard to the Sabbath, when yet He meant a day which they knew not by the name or under the character of the Sabbath?—and all this without a word of explanation by Him—nay, what would have been still more remarkable, without a word of explanation by the Evangelist, who long afterwards put this His discourse upon record. And if the Lord here speaks prospectively of the same Sabbath which He himself observed, as having place forty years after His ascension to heaven, what becomes of the alleged change at His resurrection? Or are we to suppose that at a still later period men were to be authorized to make the substitution which has since been effected? No such authority is recorded in the New Testament—no provision is made for it. None even of the men of that age stand up making claim to such authority, or to exercise it. The change is the work of a later age.

One other lesson we are taught through the example of Christ, and the history of that example as thus recorded by the Evangelists. It is sometimes urged by objectors, and I doubt not is sometimes felt as a difficulty by honest inquirers, that through the lapse of ages since the creation of the world, the knowledge as to which day of the week really is the seventh which God has blessed, may have been entirely lost. Looking back upon the generations of unfaithful as well as of faithful men, there is felt an insecurity as to whether some circumstance may not have occurred, accidentally or intentionally, so altering the world's chronology as that the day which we call the first may not actually be the second, or that which we call the seventh may not rather be the sixth. Attention to our Lord's history is fitted to remove such doubts, and tends to establish the correctness of our present computation. We have seen, that God at first sanctified the seventh day, the day on which He rested from creation work. We have also seen, that two thousand years after, and when we might have had apprehension whether the oppression and idolatry of Egypt had not effaced from the minds of the people of Israel, the knowledge of the precise day which God had blessed, that by the mouth of Moses, in the wilderness, in very express terms, the Omnipotent testified to all, "To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord."—This day the Jews while in Babylon, and both before and since that period, continued to keep in memory, (never having been charged with changing it,) till the time of our Lord's appearance amongst men;—and He then certified, and His Evangelists have left witness unto us, that it really was "the Sabbath," which the Jews recognized as such, however mistaken their notions concerning its duties;—the apostles afterwards, as recorded in the Acts, also identified the day which the Jews still observed, as well as the disciples, as the true Sabbath;—and from that time to this, we have the accordant testimony of all; as to which is the seventh day and which the first. The Jew and the Gentile, though in direct hostility, have always agreed as to the order of the days of the week. No diversity of opinion exists on this point between the Jews and the Christian Church, although the former acknowledged the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord, and the latter have substituted the first in its stead.

We have thus gone minutely over the events and detailed instructions in the history of the Sabbath, which tend to the illustration of the question; and we have seen, that neither

did He Himself put away the Sabbath of divine appointment, nor have any of the Evangelists informed us of His instructions to any other to do so, either at or after His decease, or resurrection, or ascension. "As a Son, He was faithful to Him that appointed Him." He continually did the will of God; and, at the close of His life of faith, could say to His disciples, "I have kept my Father's commandments," and "all things that I have heard of my Father, I have made known unto you." John 15: 10, 15. "Even to His enemies, with all their quick-sightedness to discover occasions of blame, He could thus appeal, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" They had watched for His halting in regard to this very matter. Every miraculous cure He performed upon the Sabbath was viewed with the jaundiced eye of envy; yet they never once blame Him for disrespect to the Sabbath of their observance, otherwise than by His works of mercy done upon it. When directly appealed to, they could not do so. They could not say, either that He encouraged its profanation now, or predicted a time when its sanctions should be disregarded of the Lord, or allowed to be discontinued by His disciples. Not a single word escapes His lips, or falls from the pen of any one of His Evangelists, of a change being anticipated, either when the events they relate had occurred, or when their history at a later period was recorded.

The Gospels were all written after our Lord's crucifixion—some of them long after His resurrection and ascension to heaven—yet in none of them is there the slightest hint of a change already effected, or in future meditated. As in regard to other matters, we find sometimes in one, sometimes in another, greater enlargement or more numerous details—so that what may be wanting in one is supplied by another—but in vain do we search them all for any authority of the Redeemer for neglect of that commandment which says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." The Gospel according to John, believed to have been the latest written, and supplementary to the other three, giving more full information on some important points, is by many supposed to have been composed 35 years after the ascension of the Redeemer; by others, it is placed even other 30 years later than this. Yet it records nothing of a changed or a changing Sabbath. And Luke states, as the very purpose for which he wrote, "that thou mightest know the certainty of those things wherein thou hast been instructed;" of this he says he "had perfect understanding;" (Luke 1: 3, 4) but neither does he inform us of any modification of the fourth commandment, any more than of the first.

We have, then, seen the doings, and heard the instructions, of Him who spake as never man spake—who came to reveal the mind of the Father unto us—and who is set forth as our great example, that we should walk in His steps. We have heard His commendation of the Sabbath as no bondage under which the Jews had once been placed, and from which they might now rejoice that they were altogether set free. In His knowledge, it has been a day of blessing from the beginning, and for all, "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Let us beware, therefore, of doing anything that would tend to deprive ourselves or others of what our God has so bountifully bestowed.

Nor is this all. We have also the Saviour's direct precept bearing on the subject. Hear Him exclaim in the most solemn manner, re-echoing Old Testament instruction with all the authority of His love, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all shall be fulfilled. Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 5: 17—19. Read this especially in connection with the verse immediately going before, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Ver. 16. The light by which we are called to glorify our God, is that of willing and filial obedience to His commandments, even the least. "Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments," contained in His holy Law, sustaineth loss, as he is found thus unfaithful to His Father and his God. "For verily I say unto you," is the exclamation of Him who fully knew and appreciated all its righteousness, and all His Father's love therein to men, "till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." God's commandments are pure, and the obligations of His Law are universal. Those who know and feel this, are called to manifest its truth to others; but O where is the light of His church in this respect, shining before men, teaching them to glorify our Father who is in heaven, by respect to His authority and obedience to His commandments. Hear the Saviour set forth, without any exception, what is implied in the whole ten commandments: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; and this is the first and great commandment; and the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Matt. 22: 37—40. And while we give praise to the Lord, for having, through the lips of His well-beloved Son, set forth the true design of the Sabbath; and while we admire the benevolence which characterizes its blessed enactments, as you follow Him from synagogue to synagogue, let the benevolence of God find its true and proper place in your heart; by yielding yourself unto the faithful observance of the day which He has thus doubly sanctified for us.

### SERENITY IN DANGER.

In rounding Cape Horn, a few months ago, a vessel, whose passengers and crew amounted to fifty persons, was brought into circumstances of extreme peril. An irresistible gale, which had been blowing for some days, was driving them towards the shore, and at eight o'clock in the evening, the Captain's computations assuring him that about three in the morning the ship would strike, and all aboard descend into the watery grave, he thought it right to inform the passengers of their danger. His own heart was heavy too; he had beloved relatives in England, of whom he thought with emotion, while all on board was silence, and the wind continued to blow with unabated fury. "Never shall I forget the scene," he writes, "when at night Mrs. A., one of the cabin passengers, kissed her children before they were put to bed, then turning to me, with tears in her eyes, said, 'Captain, shall I ever kiss those dear children again?' He had no words of encouragement to offer! The prospect of speedy death for all on board seemed certain; but the language of the Psalmist occurred to his mind—'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.' Entering his cabin, he sat down and wrote as follows:—

Shall I fear when I am dying?  
Shall I shrink from death's cold tide?  
Hark! an angel voice replying,  
Jesus Christ is at thy side.  
Evil from thy path shall flee,  
He is here to comfort thee.

In my heart his love I'll cherish,  
Sinking in the swelling sea;  
Father, shall thy children perish,  
Who have put their trust in thee?  
No; thy Son has cross'd the flood,  
And will bring them home to God.

Still my hope, my strength shall rally,  
When I yield my farewell breath;  
Through the gloom of that dim valley,  
Darkened by the shade of death,  
Nothing shall my heart then fear,  
Christ, my Lord, is ever near.

At about 11 o'clock, however, the gale broke; the wind shifted, and now the exertion made to avoid the shore was successful, and gratitude succeeded to fear. "Next morning," says the Captain, "when I saw the lines I had written the night before, I was led to shed tears over them; I found the Lord had indeed been with me, and had answered my prayers."

### ON TRACTS.

It is my conviction, that more will be done through the press, than by any other means. Lecturing and preaching are great things, but they are not alone great. They do something which the press cannot do; but the press can do much which they cannot do. Tracts can go everywhere. Tracts never blush. Tracts know no fear. Tracts never stammer. Tracts never stick fast. Tracts never tire. Tracts never die. Tracts can be multiplied without end by the press. Tracts can travel at little expense. They want nothing to eat. They require no lodgings. They run up and down like the angels of God, blessing all, giving to all, and asking no gift in return.

You can print tracts of all sizes, on all subjects, in all places, and at all hours. And they can talk to one as well as a multitude, and to a multitude as well as one. They require no public room to tell their story in. They can tell it in the kitchen or in the shop, the parlor or the closet, in the railway carriage or in the omnibus, on the broad high-way or in the foot-path through the field; and they dread no noisy or tumultuous interruption.

They take no notice of scoffs, or jeers, or taunts; of noisy folly, or malignant rage. They bear all things, suffer all things, and take harm for nothing. They can talk even when the noise is so great as to drown all other voices; and they stop when they are bid, or at least when they are done.

No one can betray them into hasty or random expressions. And they will wait men's time and suit themselves to men's occasions and convenience. They will break off at any point, and begin at any moment where they broke off. And though they will not always answer questions, they will tell their story twice or thrice, or four times over, if you wish them. And they can be made to speak on every subject, and on every subject they may be made to speak wisely and well.

They can, in short, be made vehicles of all truth, the teachers and reformers of all classes, the regenerators and benefactors of all lands.

### JEFFERSON'S HOUSE, DEATH, GRAVE, &c.

On the summit that commands this enchanting view, the mansion was built by Jefferson when he had wealth to lavish on his cultivated tastes. The house was one hundred feet long, and of peculiar form and proportion. You enter a wide and lofty hall, that was once adorned with works of art which he had selected with a master's skill, in the high places of the earth; then you pass on to the spacious dining-room, with polished inlaid floor; then to his library, and study, and parlor. Ascend this flight of stairs, not wide enough for more than one to walk up at a time, and you find the chamber where he died on the 4th of July, 1826. The bed was in a recess, the end of which contained two cross pieces, and on this was thrown the mattress on which he laid himself to die. It was the gloomiest place—that dead room—that I was ever in; there was the strangest gathering of thoughts, crowded upon each other, and each claiming to be the true emotion for the hour and spot. I thought of liberty and revolutions—of human greatness and glory—of philosophy, and of religion, and infidelity, and death, and hereafter,—of the soul of a mighty man struggling with the fetters, and rushing away with them into the darkness of an untried future, to the presence of the Infinite, in whom the wisdom of man and angels is but a

drop that falls in the ocean—before whom the soul of the unholy shrinks away, and finds the rags of human glory and the fig-leaves of philosophy to be no covering when the eye of the Holy One searches the spirit. Such thoughts as these pressed me as I stood, in the chamber whence the soul of Jefferson had fled to judgment.

The mansion, now owned by Capt. Levy, is falling into decay; it was sold, and all his furniture, Jefferson having died insolvent, and almost the only relic left of a man whose name is identified with his country's history, as a devoted patriot and distinguished President, is a bust of Voltaire, which stands here a tutelary divinity of this deserted, dilapidated house.

As you ascend the mountain, you pass an enclosure, without a gate, that contains the grave of Jefferson; and a more neglected, wretched burial-place, you will seek in vain. If Campbell's last man had been buried there, he could not have been less cared for.

The wife of Jefferson, torn from him by death, ten years after their early marriage, lies here. A granite obelisk, battered much by pilgrims, but without name or epitaph, is doubtless the monument of Jefferson. It was here placed by his executors, and the panel on which was to be inscribed the epitaph he wrote for himself, has never been inserted in the stone. I was told it was lying, with the iron gates destined for the enclosure, on the banks of the river where they were landed, and that no man has troubled himself to see that they reached their destination.

[N. Y. Observer.]

### THE SAILOR MISSIONARIES.

God moves in a mysterious way,  
His wonders to perform.

In the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 13, is a beautiful cluster of islands called the Navigator's. They were first discovered by Bougainville, eighty years ago, and were so called from the circumstance that the inhabitants had a great number of canoes, and showed an admirable skill in their management. They are surrounded by coral reefs, and seem to have been of volcanic origin. The people are numerous, well built, and active. Their villages, sloping up the hill-sides, or half buried in the shady vallies, present a beautiful picture as seen from the sea. Pigs, poultry, bread-fruit, bananas, and oranges, abound.

About the year 1828, a reckless sailor, preferring a chance among the savage natives, to the hard usage he received on board a British whale-ship, ran away, and found a home on one of these islands. The natives finding him capable of teaching them many things useful, treated him with marked respect and kindness. The old chief gave him one of his daughters for a wife. In a year or two after, two native missionaries, educated by the "Martyr Missionary," Williams, arrived there from the island of Rarotonga. Through their instrumentality, the sailor became a changed, praying man, and immediately joined them in their various labors for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people; and subsequently took charge of this missionary station.

Three years ago, another young sailor deserted from a British whale-ship, and as good providence directed, fell into the hands of this Sailor or Missionary. Being the son of a minister of the Church of England, he had received instruction in the things of God in his earlier years, but no lesson ever went to his heart till the Holy Spirit sent home the teachings of his brother sailor in this distant island of the sea. Seven years he had wandered a prodigal from his father's house, and native land; and now for the first time was constrained to cry—"God be merciful to me a sinner." He also became a "new creature," and joined his brother sailor, and brother in Christ, in the missionary work. The natives built him a large and convenient house, in which he has taught school. The mission is located in a village of eight hundred inhabitants. A good meeting-house has been built, and a church organized, with eight members at the present time. Every family in the village observes morning and evening worship. In November last he left in an American whale-ship, to visit once more the home and friends of his youth. The other day he arrived in New York; and having spent a short time at the Sailor's Home, on the 31st of August he sailed as a cabin passenger in the fine ship Lebanon for Liverpool. In the Spring he purposes to return to his adopted home in the South Seas, where he hopes to spend his days as a missionary in the service of his Divine Master. These two sailors are the only white persons on the island. "Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first to bring thy sons from far." [Sailor's Mag.]

### ANECDOTE OF RICHARD BOWWELL.

This excellent person was in his youth noted for his audacity, intrepidity, and great bodily strength, by means of which, in robbing ships, deer-parks, and other exploits, he became the terror of his neighborhood. After his conversion, so much of his old character remained, as to stimulate him to extraordinary zeal and boldness in his ministerial duties. From the peculiar style of his preaching, he was denominated the *Rough Hewer*. When the excellent Lady Darcy appointed him to the living of Bernard Castle, in the county of Durham, she expressed her fears about the risks he incurred amongst a race of men almost *diabolical*, in point of ferocity and depravity. "Madam," he replied, "if I thought I should not meet the devil there, I would not go. He and I have long been at odds in other places, and I hope we shall not agree there." He did in fact encounter in this situation, singular obstacles and dangers, but his labors eventually were so extensively useful, that he, as well as Bernard Gilpin, obtained the designation of "The apostle of the north."

### WILL THERE BE FLOWERS IN HEAVEN?

Where is that radiant shore?  
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?

I sat alone in my school room. The little busy beings who sat about me all day had taken their dinner-baskets upon their arms, and trudged off over the hills, in the paths which led to their several homes.

My desk was strewn with withered wild flowers. Some were the offerings of infantile hands, while others had been brought in by the botanical class for analysis. In the recitation of that class, I had dwelt for a longer time, that night than I was wont, upon the beauty of the vegetable world, and the goodness and wisdom of its Creator. I spread before them the beautifully tinted corolla of the field-lily, and showed them its thread-like stamens crowned with golden anthers, and its curious pistil. From another wild flower, I drew the delicate and nicely notched calyx, and explained to them its various uses, and asked if man with all his boasted powers, had ever planned or executed anything one half so lovely.

I turned over the pages of God's holy Word, and read a description of the riches of Solomon, "who yet," I continued, "in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." If it is out of our power to make anything as beautiful as the flowers we crush under our feet at every step, should we not be humble? A breathless interest pervaded the little group.

"Are there flowers in heaven?" inquired Frances, a bright little girl near me. "All is beautiful there," I replied, "and if flowers can add anything to the beauty of the golden courts, we shall surely find them there." "Oh!" said she, "I hope the angels will wear wreaths of them; I am sure I shall love better to look upon them, and to hear them sing."

These were among her last words, as I parted from her that evening. The next day Frances was not in the accustomed seat. I inquired for her, and they told me she was not well. I never saw her again. A few days after, her coffin passed my window, covered with a black pall, and followed by a train of mourners. I watched them, until they disappeared in the circuitous road which led to the village grave yard, and then turned away with a sigh, and said, "Yes, Frances, there are flowers in heaven, for you are there."

### A SMALL MATTER TURNED TO A GOOD ACCOUNT.

When Dr. Rice was engaged in making collections for the Theological Seminary in Virginia, on one occasion, when he had presented his cause, an old lady came to him, making an apology, hoping he would not be offended by what she offered him, and pleading her poverty as the reason for not making a more valuable donation. She then showed him a bank of yarn, which she said was all she had to give, and if he could make any thing out of it, she begged him to accept it.

He of course received it with kindness and politeness, and the next time he presented the cause he was advocating, he related to the audience the circumstance that had occurred, and then held up the gift which he had received. The hearers were very much moved by what they heard and saw, and one gentleman immediately cries out, "I'll give you fifty dollars for it." Receiving it, he sells it to a third for the same price, and so on with perhaps all the wealthy men of the congregation. Finally the Doctor himself again gets possession of the treasure, takes it with him to the next place he visits, and repeats the same story with similar results. The bank of yarn proved to be one of the largest gifts he received. [N. O. Freeb.]

### THE PRAYERLESS MOTHER.

"My dear Julia," said a pious old lady to her little niece, as the child came to her room to bid her good morning, "have you thanked God for your sweet sleep last night?" "No, aunt, I forgot it." "I am sorry," said the aunt. "Do you know that all good people love to pray?" "No, aunt, my mother is good, and I never saw her pray." "But," said the aunt, "I think your mother prays to God when you are not there." "Aunt, I have slept in my mother's room, and stayed there every moment until breakfast, and I know my mother never prays."

Little do parents think how closely and constantly they are observed by their children, and how truly their children estimate their character. How little do they realize the influence they are always exerting on their children, for good or evil, for time and eternity. Let not your child say, "My parents never pray." [Am. Chr'n Mess.]

### READING ABOUT MISSIONS.

Mr. Whitehead took a deep interest in the Wesleyan missions. Monthly he purchased the Notices, and read them with tears and many prayers, and always contributed likewise according to his means. About a year before he died, he called on the Superintendent of the Circuit, and, after a flood of tears, said, "I and my wife sat up most of the night reading the Missionary Notices, and we are distressed to find that the Committee cannot do all the good they wish, for want of funds. The missionaries in the West Indies are dying with excessive labor, and the people are left as sheep without a shepherd. What can be done? My wife and I have resolved to give half a sovereign extra." Laying down the money, he begged it might be sent to the Committee, saying, "The missionaries must not die." This was at a time when they were subsisting on an annuity of ten shillings per week. Thus, "in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty" abounded to the riches of their liberality. [Rev. J. Wash.]



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 10, 1848.

THE PROPOSED PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

One of the most important questions brought before the Eastern Association, at its meeting in May last, related to the condition and prospects of our denominational publications. It was then stated, that the Sabbath Recorder had been published nearly four years, under the direction of a few brethren associated together for that specific and sole purpose, and that there was a desire on the part of many others to have its proprietorship extended, so that it might become in fact the property of the denomination, and form the nucleus of a denominational publishing establishment.

Whereas, our experience for years past in the publishing department, has convinced us that in order to meet the growing wants of the denomination, we need a more ample and permanent publishing organization than we have ever had; therefore—

Resolved, That we invite the several sister Associations, each to appoint three delegates to meet with the same number appointed by this Association, at New Market, N. J., on the 5th day of September next, to mature a plan for a Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Establishment.

Lucius Crandall and Geo. B. Utter were appointed a Committee to lay the subject of the above resolution before the other Associations, in order to secure the appointment by them of delegates to meet those appointed by the Eastern Association. They accordingly laid it before the Central and Western Associations, both of which bodies appointed the specified number of delegates. The Committee were prevented from laying the matter before the South-Western and Wisconsin Associations, by the lateness of the meeting of the former, and a mistake as to the time of meeting of the latter.

In compliance with their appointments, the following brethren met at New Market, N. J., on the 5th day of September, to consider the best means of promoting and giving permanency to our publishing interests, viz: Lucius Crandall, David Dunn, and T. B. Skillman, of the Eastern Association; Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, and James Bailey, of the Central Association; and N. V. Hull and John A. Langworthy, of the Western Association, (Leman Andrus, the third from the Western Association, being unable to attend.) These delegates formed themselves into a Convention, by appointing Eli S. Bailey, Moderator, and James Bailey, Secretary. The first question which came up was in regard to the necessity of a new organization. The subject was freely discussed, and a resolution was at length unanimously passed, that such an organization is needed, and that it is expedient for the Convention to prepare a Constitution for it. There was some difficulty in deciding what form of organization would best suit the genius of the denomination, and at the same time answer the requirements of the general law passed by the State of New York for the incorporation of benevolent societies, under which it is proposed to act. It was finally agreed, that no form would answer all purposes so well as a regular Society, and accordingly the following Constitution was prepared, and received the hearty sanction of all the delegates:—

- Art. 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society."
Art. 2.—The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and promote the cause of Christ generally.
Art. 3.—Each contributor of five dollars may become a Member of the Society, and each contributor of twenty-five dollars may become an Honorary Director, with the privilege of participating in the deliberations of the Board of Managers.
Art. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, at which it shall elect a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, together with four others elected for the purpose, shall constitute a Board of Managers to conduct the business of the Society, having power to make their own by-laws, and to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.
Art. 5.—The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly for the transaction of business, at such time and place as shall have been appointed at a previous meeting. The Recording Secretary shall call extra meetings of the Board, whenever any three members of the Board shall request him to do so.
Art. 6.—The minutes of each meeting of the Board shall be signed by the Chairman and the Recording Secretary.
Art. 7.—The first Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of New York on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1849, (25th day of the month); and subsequent Annual Meetings may be held at such times and places as the Society shall direct. At these meetings the Board of Managers shall present a Report of their transactions, together with the Treasurer's account.
Art. 8.—Should there at any time, on the presentation of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, be a surplus on hand, over and above what may, in the judgment of the Board, be required to meet the wants of the establishment, the Society shall divide such surplus in equal shares among the following benevolent objects, viz: Missions, the circulation of religious Tracts, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the support of indigent superannuated ministers or their widows and orphans. Should the Society for any reason ever be dissolved, its property, if any, shall be divided in the same manner as above provided in case of surplus.
Art. 9.—This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

A Publishing Establishment under the direction of such a Society as this Constitution proposes, will have many advantages over any other arrangement on which our publishing has ever been done. This arrangement will secure a capital upon which to do business from the sums paid for memberships, thus protecting our publishing interests from the embarrassments to which they have heretofore been subject. It will give permanency to those interests, by placing them under the direction of a Society, instead of irresponsible individuals. It will be more likely to secure general cooperation than if the business was all done by a few persons for their own advantage. It will give to brethren in every part of the denomination a voice

in the election of men to carry on our publishing operations. It will secure to benevolent objects the profits of the business, when it becomes sufficiently extensive to yield profits, instead of their flowing into the pockets of individuals. It will, in short, place our publications upon such a footing that every friend of the cause will see it to be for his interest to increase their circulation, and to oppose any movement which would be likely to operate against them. Who, that has the means, would hesitate to pay the price of membership for the sake of securing such advantages? We hope no one. Next week we shall commence publishing the names of members, and we expect to have more or less new names to publish each week until the time fixed for the election of officers. The money will not be needed, of course, until after the meeting of the Society in May next; but it is important that a large list of members should be made up previous to that time, and the sooner the better. Send in your names.

AN OLD WITNESS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:— This year will complete THREE CENTURIES since the old folio Bible I now have before me was printed. Three hundred years! How many of those who have read this book have profitably learned its precepts? It is an old witness against many generations of those who "would none of its reproofs," but have passed on to eternity and the judgment unprepared.

It is a witness still; and when I read its sacred lines, I feel as it were the solemn admonition, "All flesh is as grass." The frail paper endures, but the printer, the binder, and the readers, have alike perished from off the earth. The worm, that hath destroyed the treasures of kings and princes, hath spared this Time, which hath buried nations and thrones in oblivion—which hath discovered and peopled new continents, since this very book was printed—hath not mowed down its living form, nor shorn it of one of its leaves. It is all here. By what providence hath it escaped the fires and floods that have swept over city and country within three hundred years? What city hath not been burned, what house not destroyed, since this volume was published? Yet it lives!

A brief description will perhaps gratify your readers. It is printed in black letter. Following an illuminated calendar of four pages, is this table:—

- These things ensuing are joined with this present volume of the Bible:
A Kalender with an Almanack.
A description and success of the kynges of Juda and Jerusalem, declaring when & under what kynges every prophet lyved, and what notable things happened in their tymes.
An exhortation to the study of the holy Scriptures, gathered out of the Bible.
The summe and content of all the holy scripture, both of the Olde and New Testament.
A table for to fynde many of the chiefe & principall matters conteyned in the Byble.
The names of all the bokes of the Byble, with the content of the chapters.
A brief rehearsal, declaring how longe the worlde hath endured from the creation of Adam unto this present yere of our Lord, MDXLIX.
And also prologues to the v bokes of Moyses, and before the prophete Jonas, and to every of the foure Evangelistes, and before every Epistle of the New Testamente, and after every chapter of the booke are there added many playne annotations and expositions of such places as vnto the simple unlearned seeme harde to understand.

The articles noted in the first six paragraphs of this table, with the prologue to the first book, occupy thirty-four pages. Then follows the book of Genesis. The initial letter of each chapter is embellished, similar to some of the present day, and occasionally an illustration is thrown in; such, for instance, as Adam and Eve with the serpent coiled on the body of a tree between them—Cain killing Abel—the Ark, &c. The Address to the King (Edward VI.) is signed Edmund Becke. The prologues are by Wm. Tindale, and would make an interesting volume if collected by themselves. The division of chapters is about the same as in our translation; but there is no division into verses. The notes are often very interesting, and are appended at the end of every chapter. I will transcribe the notes to the second chapter of Genesis, and the first paragraph, answering to the three first verses, as follows:

EXTRACTS.

Thus was heaven and erth fynysht, with all their apparel; and in the seventh day God ended hys worke whiche he had made, & rested in the seventh day from all his workes which he had made. And god blessed the seventh daye & sanctified it, for in it he rested from all his workes which he had created & made.

(a.) Note.

This apparel is the sunne, the moone, with other planetes, and starres, for the heaven he speaketh of here is that we call the skye or welken.

(b.) Note.

In this place, to bless and to sanctifie, is the same that is commanded in the xx. of Exod., as appeareth by that which followeth. For in it he rested, &c. What was meant by this rest in the seventh day, the spirite of god sheweth to all them that desyre the spirital rest of the Lord, even the fynall ende and rest of all thynges, to ensue immediately after the end of six thousand yeres after the creation of the worlde. So that, yf it were possible for men to have the just number of the yeres of the worlde from Adam to Chryst, they might certeinly asseyge the laste daye. But because that daye must come suddenly, GOD hath not suffered the true computation and account to be had, no, not to hys well beloved Apostles would Chryst shewe anye certentie of that day otherwise than by signes.

THE SENSE VARIED BY PUNCTUATION.

Acts 19.—It fortuneth, whyle Apollo was at Corinthus, that Paule passed throuwe ye utter costes, and came to Ephesus, & found certayne

disciples, and sayd unto them: Have ye receyved the holy ghoste since ye believed? And they sayd unto hym: No, we have not heard whether there be anye holy Ghost or no. And he said unto them: Whereweth were ye then baptized? And they said, With John's baptizement. Then sayed Paule: John verelye baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people that they should beleve on hym whych should come after him: that is, on Christe Jesus. When they hearde that, they were baptized in the name of the Lorde Jesus, and Paul layed his handes upon them, and the holy ghoste came on them, and they spake with tonges and prophecied, & all the men were about xii.

Matt. 28: 1.—The saboth daye at even, which dauneth the morrowe after ye saboth &c.

Mark 16: 2.—And very early in the morning the next day after the saboth day, they came to the sepulchre. Verse 9.—When Jesus was risen the morrowe after the saboth day, he appeared first to Marye Magdalene.

Luke 24.—On the morowe after the saboth, early in the morning.

John 20.—The morowe after the saboth daye came Mary Magdalene. Verse 19.—The same day at night, which was the morowe after the saboth day.

Acts 20: 7.—And on the morowe after the saboth day, ye disciples came together for to breake bread, and Paul preached unto them.

1 Cor. 16.—Of the gatheringe for the saintes, as I have ordained in the congregations of Galatia, even so do ye; upon some Sunday, let every one of you put asyde at home, and laye up, what-sover he thinketh meate, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. CARPENTER'S JOURNAL.

The following extracts from a journal kept by Mr. Carpenter, are taken from a letter dated Shanghai, April 14, 1848:—

March 7.—Visited the tribute-grain store-houses, also the temple of Confucius. The tribute-grain is rice. Large quantities are brought here, and afterwards sent to Pekin. The store-houses consist of long simple one-story buildings, which, together with the open areas connected with them, occupy a space of an acre or more. The grain is brought in and carried out in coarse sacks, each containing about fifty catties, (a catty is about 12 ounces of our weight.) The temple of Confucius, with its courts, covers a space of 1 1-2 to 2 acres. The principal temples on the ground are two, diverse from each other. One of them contains a room fifty-five feet square, and about twenty-five high. We saw the blood of the animals offered in sacrifice last night. The flesh is laid on a strong frame, about a foot and a half high, and some light materials burnt on the floor by the side of it. The animals offered are one ox, one sheep, and one hog. The offering is made twice a year. The first on the second day of the second Chinese month, the other on the eighth month. The flesh of the ox is divided among the mandarin worshippers, 5 to 10 catties each; that of the other animals is divided among the other worshippers, one catty each. In one long building were arranged a large number of tablets, containing, as I suppose, the names of eminent worshippers of Confucius. In one of the front courts is a semi-circular pool of stagnant water, with a stone bridge over it. The whole affair appears ancient, but in good repair. Before it shall rot down, may it echo with the praises of one greater than Confucius.

11th.—Visited Dr. Medhurst, Dr. Lockhart, and Rev. Mr. Muirhead, who had just escaped the jaws of death. They had visited Ching-poo, about 30 miles from Shanghai, as the two first-mentioned had frequently done before; and having finished their work, they had started for home. When about two miles from the town, they were overtaken and overpowered by a band of robbers, who beat and bruised them considerably. The ruffians are said to be, not the inhabitants of Ching-poo, but boatmen, who, by an act of the Government, had been thrown out of employment. They had been for a long time employed in conveying from this place to Pekin, the tribute-grain, by the inland route. But this year, in consequence of the shallowness of these waters, the grain is taken by sea. Thus, it is said, fifteen thousand men are turned out of business, and they belong to the province next north of this. The missionaries were rescued by the authorities, and escorted to their boat, which lay about five miles from town.

14th.—The British Consul has informed the Taouti of this place, that unless the late offenders shall be brought to justice within forty-eight hours, he would stop the duty on British ships and not allow the grain-junks to proceed from this to Pekin. A bold step.

24th.—The Taouti having failed to bring the robbers to justice, a ship of war has been dispatched to Nankin to convey letters to the Viceroy of this province. Six hundred grain junks, loaded with rice, are waiting for permission to proceed to Pekin, and no obstacle but a little English ten-gun brig lying in the river. At this season of the year the quantity of shipping at this port, I should think, is quite equal to that of New York. The foreign vessels here amount to from three or four to a dozen on an average.

28th.—The following notice of Foo-Chow, and of the effects of foreign trade, is from the "China Mail," Jan. 27:—"The Mautchoo General at this port died of a broken heart. Though affected by the climate, his sickness was principally produced by pining over a deficit in the receipts of the custom-house, of which he was superintendant. He expressed his grief, stating that since the opening of the port to foreigners, the receipts of Chinese importations have become much less. As he was responsible for the

making up of a specified sum, his mind became so overwhelmed with the consequences, that he finally sunk under the apprehension of proving a defaulter."

Learned to-day that some ten or a dozen of the villains who attacked the missionaries have been apprehended and condemned to wear the collar one month; and that the grain junks will proceed to-morrow.

To-day Mrs. C. and I accepted an invitation to dine with the family of our teacher. I have requested Mrs. C. to give a description of this visit, and some others, which I will send you.

31st.—Went with Bishop Boone to see their school establishment, which is partly built, beyond the north end of the town, and three miles from us. The main building is 112 feet by 30, two stories, with a verandah the whole length, calculated for one man and his family and three single ladies; the family to have four rooms, two of them 20 feet square, and each single lady teacher two rooms. There are two wings, 60 feet by 30, to accommodate the school, and for a chapel. The wings also are two stories; all in a substantial form. The expense to be \$4,000; three acres of land \$1,100. Bishop Boone thinks a building in America as good as theirs would cost \$15,000.

April 4th.—To-day has been occupied by very many in visiting and worshipping at the tombs. It is astonishing to see to what an extent this is carried. The smoke of ghost-money and of burning incense, in thousands of columns ascending to heaven, is a faithful index of the reverence for ancestors which everywhere prevails.

A new Taouti has lately come into office here, and he is said to be a man of southern principles, i. e. a Canton man.

HOME MISSIONS.—There are very few churches in the West which have not been organized by the efforts of missionaries. During the first twenty years of the American Home Mission Society's labors in Western New York, the number of churches was increased from 190 to 400, and the cost, says the Puritan, has been some \$50,000 less than the returns to the cause of benevolence; while still nobler results are seen in the improved state of Society, and the salvation of thousands. The Society, the last year, had under its patronage more than a thousand ministers, who labored chiefly in the Western and South Western States. The Parish of a Missionary often extends over a circuit of 20, 40, and even 60 miles. In this wide field, he not only preaches the gospel, but establishes Sabbath and Common Schools, and performs a great amount of labor in laying the foundations of intelligent Christian society.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The Presbyterian Church in England embraces seven large Presbyteries, including seventy-six able and devoted ministers, and seventy-eight flourishing churches. They have Sabbath-schools in all their churches, and Parochial schools in nearly all. They have established a Theological College, as they term it, and a monthly magazine, called the English Presbyterian Messenger. The schemes of the church consist of Foreign and Jewish Missions, Home Missions, College Committee and School Committee. All these schemes are under the control of the church. They have one missionary in China and one in Corfu. They also co-operate with the great benevolent institutions of the country, and particularly with the Jewish Missionary Society of Scotland.

"ETHIOPIA STRETCHING OUT HER HANDS UNTO GOD."—Gov. RUSSELL, of the Maryland Colony in Liberia, stated recently at Baltimore, that so anxious were the natives for missionaries, Sabbath and public day teachers, that several Kings and Princes had sent to the colony repeatedly for, as they call them, "God-man and book-man," to come among them and teach their people, that they might become "white men same like you." One of these Kings has so far manifested his requests to be sincere, that he has built, at his own expense, a large and comfortable church and school-house, and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the long-looked-for "Merica man."

BAPTIST MINISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, the Rev. T. F. Caldwell delivered an interesting address, in which he showed the claims of the world for a more numerous and enlightened ministry. He stated, that in the United States alone, while there are more than 10,000 Baptist churches, the number of ministers does not exceed 6,000, leaving 4,000 churches without needed help, and this want is daily increasing. For new churches alone 500 ministers are needed per annum.

THE FULTON HOTEL.—This house, recently opened by Johnson & Rogers, at 144 Fulton st., is conducted on a plan which has long been popular in Europe, and is destined to be popular in this country. The visitor selects a room according to his fancy or his purse, takes his meals at such hours as suit his convenience, and enjoys all the advantages of a first-rate hotel, while he is free from many of the inconveniences which attend the hotels conducted on the usual plan. Everything about the establishment is new, neat, and attractive, and we have no hesitation in commending it to the patronage of those who desire a quiet stopping-place in the business part of New York.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—A good deal has been said of late about the progress of Protestantism in France; but we fear that what is there called Protestantism, is not altogether what the term imports in this country. The Baptist Missionary, Dr. Devan, who has been in France for nine months past, says that there are probably 1,500,000 nominal Protestants in France, of whom 80,000 are in Paris. But their Protestantism is in many cases an indifference to Popery, rather than a real attachment to the opposite views. They are ministered to by upwards of seven hundred Protestant pastors, of whom four hundred and upwards are Rationalists, denying the divinity of Christ and the personality of the Holy Spirit. "And yet in the bosom of the National Church may be found preachers, both evangelical and rational, laboring in the same fields, preaching alternately from the same pulpits, fraternizing at the same communion, and wearing the same livery of servitude to the government."

SUNDAY CONTRACTS NULL AND VOID.—Several weeks ago we chronicled the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Shaw presiding, that a contract made on Sunday, not being a work of necessity or mercy, was in contravention of the "Lord's Day Act," and consequently null and void. This decision seems not to meet with universal approval. One editor very pertinently inquires why a government which can annul all the contracts made on the first day of the week, cannot annul those made on the other six days, if it pleases. Another editor has the following remarks, which may be worth thinking about:—

"Judge Shaw knows more of the law than we do, and is possibly right in his decision; but we doubt it. If one contract made on the Sabbath is illegal, is not another? If it be illegal to contract with a neighbor to do a certain business job, may it not also be illegal to do a job on the Lord's Day which was contracted for on another day? If so, the business of the parson and sexton would be very precarious, if, in the Judge's view, their works were not those of necessity and mercy. It is not necessary that a couple should be married on the Sabbath; a contract is made between the man and woman which is illegal, and therefore null and void. Might not a successful plea be made on this ground by a bigamist? If he had been married to his first woman on the Sabbath, might not his counsel contend that she was therefore not his lawful wife? How could Judge Shaw consistently decide otherwise than in his favor, after such a decision as he has made in the case of Potter and Greeley? Nonsense! a man's word is as good on Sunday as on any other day, if he be an honest man; and his contracts made on that day as binding as any made at any other time. We should doubt the power of a legislative body, by any bigoted law they could make, to render such contracts null and void."

UNION OF OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

For a few years past, says the Christian Secretary, an effort has been on foot for the closer union of several of the Presbyterian bodies in this country. The effort had advanced so far, that in 1847 the Old School General Assembly passed a resolution inviting a meeting of delegates of the several bodies to meet a delegation of its own at New York, for the purpose of taking measures for the completion of the object. A meeting was held at the Presbyterian Mission Room, a few weeks since, consisting of delegates from the Old School General Assembly, the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Associate Reformed Church, the Associate Presbyterian Church, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It was expected that the German Reformed Church would also have been represented, but for some reason it was not.

There was, as might have been expected, some diversity of opinion in the discussions. The Old School Presbyterians expected to effect some visible incorporation of these various bodies into one; others supposed the object only to be a closer communion and correspondence, which should not affect the outward relations of either. The Associate Reformed Church was anxious for a visible union. Among the difficulties urged against a visible union, was the psalmody. The Scotch Churches will use Rouse's version of the Psalms, and nothing else. To this it was replied, that while the Presbyterians used other psalm-books, they never interdicted the use of Rouse, and it could be left to each individual church to use what books they pleased. The same objections and answers were made to organs and choirs. A difficulty was also suggested by a delegate of the Associate Church, on the matter of Communion. It is a fundamental principle with this Church, to admit to its communion none but those who give evidence of piety, and who are under the jurisdiction of the Church; to which it was replied, that as the other denominations require credible evidence of piety, this difficulty would be obviated by a formal amalgamation of the churches. The meeting not being so fully represented as desirable, and not being able to agree upon a basis of union, it adjourned to meet again in April next.

Proclamation.

By JOHN YOUNG, Governor of the State of New York. The year which will soon be added to the Past has been to the people of this State eminently auspicious. Plenty has crowned our harvests—Labor has been justly rewarded, and everything around us evidences a healthy and enduring prosperity. War, with all its attendant evils, has passed away, and Peace, as honorable as welcome, has been restored. The means of education, and all the advantages of intellectual progression, have been enjoyed by us in an eminent degree; and the future is full of hope and promise. As a Christian people, we are admonished that these blessings are the gifts of a beneficent God, and while we thus rejoice in His bounty, we should not forget the homage due from grateful hearts: I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to set apart THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God; and that with such Thanksgiving be mingled Prayer to Him who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continuance of these blessings which have been and still are so abundantly showered upon us. In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. JOHN YOUNG, By the Governor. HENRY V. COLE, Private Secretary.



General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship America has arrived at New York since our last, bringing European news to October 28, which will be found below, Ireland.

From Ireland we have the result of the State trials. The brutal sentence of the law is not to be enforced against those convicted of felony. The sentence of O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue, has been commuted to transportation for life. This implies banishment to a penal settlement, and degrading toil in chains.

Speaking of the health of the country, Douglas Jerrold's paper of the 28th says: "Our remarks last week as to the existence, but not the spread of cholera, are just as applicable now. There have been fatal cases, however, in one of the metropolitan prisons—the Millbank Penitentiary. Duncan Turner, a man of fifty, under sentence of ten years transportation, and George May, a young man, also convicted of sheep-stealing, having died of Asiatic Cholera, as shown before Coroner's Juries. In different parts of the metropolis there have been fatal cases of cholera, as there have been at Edinburgh and elsewhere, but the average, as well as we can judge, is perhaps lower than that of last week. The number of deaths in the metropolitan districts, as was the case during the previous week, was in that which ended last Saturday, much below the average, namely, 983, while the weekly average derived from the number of deaths which occurred in the corresponding weeks of the past five years, is 1,154, or 171 more than occurred last week. The fatal cases of cholera amounted to 45.

Upward of 1,000 peaceful French soldiers of the National Guard, have been parading, with polite and intelligent curiosity, the streets and parks of London, or visiting the public places. Were they in plain clothes, such a number would be swallowed up in the populous stream of the metropolis, but as the visitors wear their uniforms, their numbers are at once recognizable.

There appears to be now no doubt that the election of the President of the Republic will take place on the 10th of December next. The National Assembly will adjourn about a fortnight before the day fixed for the election, in order to allow the members to go to their respective Provinces to agitate in favor of Gen. Cavaignac, who, his friends hope, will be the candidate, not only of the Republicans of the veil, but also of the *lendemain*.

M. de Lamartine has left Paris on a provincial tour. His arrival at Macon, en route for his chateau at Monceau, is announced. On that occasion the Mayor of Macon presented him with an address, to which M. de Lamartine delivered an answer, which appears in the journals.

It is said that Louis Philippe and the Government have come to an understanding with respect to the private property of the ex-royal family in France. The Count de Montalivet is to be liquidated, and a loan of 24,000,000 is to be raised to pay the most pressing claims on the property, and for the immediate support of the members of the royal family now in England. Louis Philippe is said to have bound himself, if this plan be agreed on, to pay regularly to the Duchess of Orleans her dowry of a million of francs per annum.

On the 16th ult. serious disturbances occurred at Berlin, in consequence of a conflict which had arisen between the Burgher Guard and Laborers, in a part of the city called the Cöpenickerfeld. There was a pretty sharp fight, and several lives lost on both sides. Two captains of the Guard were mortally wounded.

Vienna is now surrounded on all sides except one, the Nussdorf line. The Russian Ambassador has left the city. The two Commissioners of the Central Executive in Frankfurt, after remaining a short time in Vienna, proceeded to Olmutz. Nearly the entire population of the capital are resolved to hold out to the last—come what may. It is calculated that 100,000 persons have quitted Vienna since the 6th of October.

Frightful accounts are published of the atrocities committed by the military while bivouacking in the Schwarzenberg Park. Several bodies, horribly mutilated, were found on the grounds after the precipitate departure of the troops.

The fortress of Osoppo, near Udine, after holding out against the Austrians for six months, capitulated on the 16th inst., after a most severe bombardment. The garrison, which consisted of papal troops, was disbanded. Beside some stores, 37 pieces of artillery were taken by the Austrians, whose loss was extraordinarily small, amounting only to a few wounded.

Munich has been the scene of serious disturbances, on account of a rise in the price of beer. On the morning of the 18th, the disturbances which had commenced the previous day, were renewed, and a mob, the greater part of which consisted of soldiers, went round to the different beer-houses, smashing the tables and furniture where they were not given beer at the usual price. Some bakers' and grocers' shops were plundered.

It is said that Cabrera has shot 20 officers in reprisals for the 19 whom Gen. Villalonga lately put to death. The corps which entered Benaguacil has also shot five soldiers, because Gen. Villalonga had caused five Carlists to be shot at Liria.

Letters from Persia, via Trebizond, announce an important event. The King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, died at Teheran, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject.

On the Coast of Africa, a British man-of-war chased a slave steamer, which, after leading her sixty miles from the coast, suddenly returned, leaving the vessel of war to beat back, and in the meantime the steamer took on board her cargo of fifteen hundred slaves and was off.

THE ELECTION.—Since our last week's paper went to press, the question who shall be the next President has been decided. General Taylor is undoubtedly the man. The N. Y. Tribune of Monday morning figures up the matter so as to show 163 Electors for Taylor, and 127 for Cass, giving the former a majority of 36. The aggregate vote for the Free Soil ticket is estimated at 200,000. The House of Representatives, 31st Congress, is now thought, will stand thus: Taylor 68, Cass 53, Van Buren 8,—but about this there is considerable uncertainty. We give below the classification of the States, and number of electors, as made up by the Tribune. The returns from some of the most distant are still imperfect, and farther returns may modify them somewhat:

For Taylor—Massachusetts 12, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, Vermont 6, New York 36, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 3, Maryland 5, North Carolina 11, Georgia 10, Louisiana, say 6, Florida 3, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 13.

For Cass.—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Virginia 17, S. Carolina say 9, Alabama 9, Ohio 23, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Michigan 5, Wisconsin 4, Iowa 4, Missouri 7, Arkansas 3, Mississippi 6, Texas 4.

VERY MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Not long since, the mother of a young lady named Marietta Smith, residing at 100 Greene-st., received by the two-cent post an anonymous warning in a female hand, to the effect that a plot had been formed to remove her child from her paternal home for ever to her ruin and destruction, and to a place where her parents would never more behold her, and entreating Mrs. Smith to take every possible means to avert the impending danger. The writer was evidently acquainted with the family, who have been residents of this city for nearly thirty years, and are much esteemed for their probity and worth. Mrs. S. showed the letter to Marietta, to the rest of the family, and to several intimate friends, but no one could conjecture who the writer was, or whence the danger was to proceed. Miss Smith has six sisters and a brother, was educated at Public School No. 5, and is a teacher there. Several of her sisters hold similar situations. On Saturday, 4th, she left her father's house for the Normal School in Grand-st., called upon a friend in Elizabeth-st. at 11-2, and immediately left for home with her satchel of books on her arm, evidently quite happy and cheerful. Since then she has not been seen or heard of, nor any tidings obtained as to her fate. Aldermen Macdermot, Adams, Downing, and Shultz, bodies of the Police, agents of the Public School Society, and numerous friends of the family, have been active and unwearied in their exertions to ascertain the cause of her absence, but thus far in vain; letters have also been sent to Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Washington, Charleston, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, describing her, and stating particulars. She is 17 years of age, a native of this city, tall, slender, with long waist and neck, handsome form, fair complexion, auburn hair, round face, gray eyes, dimpled cheeks, and is slightly freckled. Her carriage is easy and graceful. We trust that her abductors, whoever and wherever they are, may be soon and suitably punished, and their victim rescued. [Trib. 11th.

ROBBERY OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—The Commissioner of the Patent Office has offered a reward of \$1,500 for the recovery of the articles stolen from that office on the night of the 8th inst. The articles are a gold snuff-box, set with diamonds; a gold scabbard, belonging to the sword presented to Com. Biddle; gold medal, struck by order of the Senate of Hamburg for their centennial commemoration of the establishment of their constitution; silver medal; duplicate of the same; gold medal, commemorative of the delivery from assassination of Gen. Bolivar; gold medal, struck in Peru in 1821; do. do. in 1828; gold medal of Napoleon; silver do. do.; silver medal of Rio de la Plata, 1813; Roman gold coins; pint bottle of otar of roses; pearl necklaces; two extra pearls in the gold snuff-box which was taken; twenty-one medals, of copper and silver, of Gens. Wayne, Green, and other Generals.

WHOLESALE EXTERMINATION.—It was stated recently, by Rev. Mr. Chiniyig, in a public meeting at Montreal, that he had a list of fifteen families, once among the wealthiest of Montreal, who have all been destroyed by intemperance. Their aggregate fortunes, a few years ago, amounted to \$800,000. Now they have disappeared entirely, root and branch, solely through the influence of intoxicating liquors. He had another list of fourteen families, of various occupations, whose aggregate fortunes amounted to \$1,200,000, who have also disappeared from the same cause; and another list of five hundred and seventeen families, who resided in fourteen parishes, and were all once comparatively wealthy, but are all now destroyed by liquor, except remnants scattered through the States and elsewhere. It is thus that intoxicating liquors destroy the human race.

SNOW STORMS.—A snow storm prevailed in Buffalo, Election day, and in Providence, R. I., Wednesday. The Buffalo Courier learns by telegraph, that there was a violent snow storm at Painesville, O., snow falling to the depth of sixteen inches. In other sections of the country our exchanges chronicle rain and snow storms of recent occurrence. Snow fell at Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday night, 8th inst., to the depth of three inches. There was a slight fall of snow at Boston Thursday morning, being ten days later than the commencement last year.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Calvin Symmes was instantly killed in a most shocking manner, in the cotton factory on Mount Ida, on Saturday, the 4th inst. He had charge of one of the rooms, and wishing to make some alteration in his machinery, stayed at noon for that purpose, while the factory was stopped and the hands out to dinner. While he was in the act of putting on the belt to start up, he caught his hand in it, and he was carried round until he was crushed and torn horribly, one leg and arm being severed from his body. [Troy Post.

SUMMARY.

The abolition of slavery in Missouri, through gradual emancipation, is being fully discussed in the St. Louis papers. The ground assumed for the agitation is, that slavery is opposed to the prosperity of the State, its industry, enterprise, intelligence and morals. It is contended that wherever it exists, it tends to impoverish, or at least to impede the progress of the white race, and that a fair chance can never be had for free labor while it continues.

The "Rungle Family"—two brothers and two sisters—weighing in the aggregate fourteen hundred pounds, have started from Virginia on an exhibiting tour. One of the young ladies is so fleshy as to be unable to walk, and when moving of her own accord, goes upon her hands and knees. They are of the usual height, and their mother is an unusually small woman; the father, however, is an ordinary sized man.

To the astonishment of all persons connected with English Railroads, not less than 77 miles on the Great Western Railroad were passed over by an express train in 78 minutes. This rate of speed was attained, it will be observed, on a broad gauge track, seven feet wide, and with engines having driving wheels eight feet in diameter.

We learn from the Rome Sentinel, that the directors of the Rome and Oswego plank road, on Thursday, declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months. About one-third of the tolls have been invested as a sinking fund, thus making the earnings of the road during the half year, about nine per cent on its capital. The cost of the road was about \$85,000.

In France, during the year 1846, 3,861 persons were drowned, 624 crushed to death by horses and vehicles, and 45 railroad accidents. The statistics prove that fewer lives are lost on railroads than on common roads, in proportion to the number of passengers.

The Batavia Advocate announces the death of Jezreel Knapp, in that town, on Sunday night, aged 97 years. He was a soldier under Washington in many of his hard-fought battles, and was intimately acquainted with the Father of his country.

The Syracuse papers are urging the importance of forming a speedy connection with the Erie railroad, by constructing a road from their city to Binghamton, seventy-three miles distant. The intervening country is represented as populous and productive, and the surface favorable.

The schooner John Castner took fire on the 29th ult., on a trip from Philadelphia to Charleston. By battering down the hatches, she got within a mile of the latter place, when engines came and extinguished the fire. It is stated that there were two hundred kegs of powder on board.

The Governor of Kentucky offers a reward of three thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery to the jailer of Floyd County, of Field-Salyer, who is charged with killing Wiley M. Morgan in that county on the 2d of September last.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Esq., corresponding Secretary of the American Institute, died in N. Y., November 6th. He was a gentleman of large experience, a graduate of Yale College, and one universally beloved in life, as he is in death regretted.

A transit of the planet Mercury occurred on Thursday morning, the 9th inst. Nearly thirty years will elapse before another transit of this planet will be visible in this country. Of the six which will occur during the next half century, only those of 1878 and 1894 can be seen here. The last transit of Venus was in 1769, and the next two will occur in 1874 and 1882.

A child of Mr. Crowfoot, dentist, in New Haven, was recently saved by a Newfoundland dog, who dragged him out of a cistern into which he had fallen, and was found lying by his side. The child was restored by the prompt application of proper remedies.

M. Corcoran, the financial negotiator, has sent \$1000 to Mr. Gordon Smith, boat builder, of Stonington, Conn., as an acknowledgment for his rescuing Mr. C.'s daughter from drowning, the latter part of last summer. The reward is honorable to the heart of the father, and was wholly unexpected by the worthy recipient.

Mr. McCormick, passenger on board the steambot Monterey, on the Kentucky river, fell overboard near the mouth of the Elkhorn. He had about his person \$3500 in gold, the weight of which is supposed to have dragged him down.

Edward Underhill, Esq., the learned Secretary of the Hanserd Knollys Society, and editor of the Baptist Record, has undertaken a history of the Baptists in all times and in all countries.

The Freeman's Journal announces the conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, of Robert A. Bakewell, student of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York, and rector of Genesee.

The New York Evening Post says that a number of young and enterprising merchants of this city are about to establish themselves in California.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York from foreign countries, from June 1, 1846, to Nov. 1, 1846, ten months, was 161,363, more than treble the number that arrived in 1844.

A dreadful affray took place at Yelville, Marion county, Ark., on the 25th ult., in which three men were killed and several wounded.

On Monday, Nov. 5, the snow fell to the depth of three inches at Little Falls, in this State. At Utica, it was, at the same time, two inches in depth.

The Syracuse and Oswego Railroad is doing a much larger business than was anticipated. The Company have ordered a large number of cars, and four new locomotives.

Encke's Comet has been seen at Cambridge on several mornings recently, at about 4 o'clock, in the east, with the naked eye. It appears to have a tail a degree and a half long, and a strong envelope.

The Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad was opened a few days since to Whitehouse, a village 10 miles beyond Somerville, its former terminus. It now extends 36 miles in the direction of Easton, Pa., with which place it will probably connect in the course of another year. The old road has been relaid with heavy rail, and the line is in excellent condition.

Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to England, has announced that the difficulties heretofore existing between the United States and that Government, in regard to our postage communications, have been adjusted, and that arrangements have been entered into for a fair and equitable disposition of the differences heretofore existing between the two Governments.

The French National Assembly have passed one practical measure, which entitles its members to the gratitude of that great people. It has passed a bill for the reduction of postage on all inland letters to 4 sous, or 4 cents. The same will go into effect on the first of January next. Russia has also established a penny postage throughout her great empire.

On the waters of the River An-vase, only fourteen miles from the Mississippi, in South Missouri, a beautiful rose-red granite has been discovered in large quantities. It is very uniform in its texture, possesses great firmness, and is believed to be superior to any granite yet discovered on the American Continent, and not surpassed by the Egyptian or Russian.

The trains upon the Oswego road have commenced their regular trips, with every prospect of a fair business. At Syracuse they connect with the regular trains for Albany, and at Oswego with the steamboats on the Lake. The fare to Buffalo by this route is \$1 50 less, and to Rochester \$1 less, than by the present railroad from Syracuse to Buffalo.

Mrs. Elijah Beckwith, daughter of Col. Sheldon, of Watertown, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging herself at the residence of her father on Saturday morning, Oct. 28. She was aged 28, and leaves three children, the eldest about six.

The Kingston Whig of Saturday states that the schooner Ellen, belonging to E. Browne & Co., which left Kingston in ballast the week previous, was driven into Wellington on Wednesday last, dismasted and all hands missing. The unfortunate vessel had been landing fish on the beach of Prince Edward, and in attempting to cleave off the shore she perished. Nine souls were on board.

Rev. Micajah Colburn, formerly a Universalist clergyman, was recently killed on the Northern Railroad, at Enfield, N. H.

The Government jewels stolen some years since from the Patent Office, were stolen again on the night of Nov. 8, from the same place.

There is a pear tree in Illinois, 40 years old, which measures about the trunk ten feet. In 1834 it bore 134 bushels of fruit, and in 1840 it bore 140 bushels.

A family is now residing in the parish of Assumption, near New Orleans, which consists of the father, 23 sons, and two daughters. The eldest of the sons is 45 years of age.

A Mr. Belford, of Tuscaloosa, who had suffered eight years from cancer in the nose, was lately cured by the use of a cranberry poultice. The remedy is simple enough.

A Litany and Prayer for patients attacked by the cholera, has been published in England, and it is said meets with a ready sale.

New York Market, Monday, Nov. 12. ASHES—Pots \$6 12 a 6 18; Pearls 6 25. FLOUR AND MEAL—The continued cold weather, and prospect of the Canal's closing early has stiffened prices; Western and State brands of Flour bring 5 37 a 5 44; Pure Genesee 5 50 a 5 56; Meal 3 25. By Flour 3 37 a 3 50. GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 95; inferior Western sold for 1 07. Corn from 66 to 73c. Rye 67c. Oats 34c. Barley 65c.—PROVISIONS—Pork, Prime 8 87, Mess 12 97, Beef, Prime 5 25, Mess 9 25. Lard 7c. Butter is in demand at 9 to 18c. for the whole range. Cheese 6 a 7c.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, Nov. 9, at his residence, by his Honor the Mayor, CHRISTOPHER BROWNING to ELIZA FOSTER, both of South Kingston, R. I. In Brookfield, on the 19th inst., by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr. JAMES JORDAN, of Middlebury, Ohio, to Miss ALYXIA BURDICK, of the former place.

DIED. At Hastings, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 21st of September, CLESTINE, daughter of Albert and Cornelia Hoisington, aged 4 years, 2 months, and 12 days. Also, on the 23d of Sept., two days afterwards, CLARK son of the same parents, aged 10 months and 28 days. Both were laid in one grave. And on the 8th day of October, ult., the mother of said children died, and was laid by their side. All died of dysentery. Mrs. Hoisington was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Packer's. Her age was 37 years and 13 days. She died in the triumph of faith, and has gone home. In Amity, N. Y., Oct. 4th, LYDIA GRAY, aged 80 years. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Amity, and we trust has gone to the Church triumphant.

LETTERS. Rowes Babcock, George Crandall, Ephraim Maxson, Charles Potter, West Hater, A. D. Tinsworth, W. C. Bailey, C. S. Tinsworth, A. G. Danby. RECEIPTS. Jesse Maxson, Adams, \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52. Job Spencer, " 2 00 " " " " " " S. L. Babcock, " 2 00 " " " " " " N. G. Whitford, " 2 00 " " " " " " N. J. Reade, " 2 00 " " " " " " Paul Green, " 4 70 " " " " " " Asa L. Maxson, Cape Vineast, 8 00 " " " " " " Mrs. Coon, Smithville, " 2 00 " " " " " " N. Gilbert, E. Rodham, " 2 00 " " " " " " N. Green, " 2 00 " " " " " " E. Stillman, Brookfield, " 2 00 " " " " " " Mrs. L. Lewis, " 1 50 " " " " " " F. F. Denison, " 1 15 " " " " " " H. H. Burdick, " 35 " " " " " " B. Burdick, Edmeston, " 2 00 " " " " " " K. Crandall, " 2 00 " " " " " " S. Crandall, " 2 00 " " " " " " R. S. Langworthy, " 2 00 " " " " " " R. S. Langworthy, DeRuyter, " 2 00 " " " " " " R. Stillman, " 2 00 " " " " " " A. M. Knapp, " 1 00 " " " " " " Wm. Lawton, Winfield, " 2 00 " " " " " " D. Stillman, Philipville, " 2 00 " " " " " " I. Williams, Lowell, " 2 00 " " " " " " Z. Scriven, Petersburgh, " 2 00 " " " " " " RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association has received the following sums since his last report in the Recorder: Home Missions, 3 00, } 6 00 A Friend in Alfred, } Foreign Missions, 3 00, } Church in Scott, Foreign Missions, 4 00 } 1st Church in Verona, by H. Sherman, 3 75 } L. Burdick, Permia, 1 00 } 3d Ch. of Brookfield, by E. Maxson, Home Missions, 15 00 }

EASTERN ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE BOARD. A semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board of the Eastern Association, will be held at Hopkinton City, R. I., on the fourth day of the week, preceding the 3d Sabbath in November, [the 15th day of the month,] at 10 o'clock, A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I., Oct. 26, 1846.

FULTON HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, BY JOHNSON & ROGERS, 144 FULTON STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY), NEW YORK. Rooms \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.50 per week. 57c. per night. THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the Public, that they have recently taken the entire premises known as Johnson's Dining Saloon, 144 Fulton st., and converted it into a hotel, which they have a large number of well furnished rooms to let, by the day or week. Merchants and others from the country will find this a most convenient and economical establishment, as it is in the business part of the city, and having the Dining Saloon attached, which has recently been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, making it the most spacious and comfortable Dining Saloon in the city, where they can take their meals at any hour of the day and evening at the following low rates:

Table with columns for food items and prices. Includes items like Roast Turkey, Boiled Ham, Beef, Pork, etc. with prices in dollars and cents.

DESSERTS. Suet Pudding, Indian Pudding, Rice Pudding, Plum Pudding, Bread Pudding, Apple Dumpling, etc. with prices.

BREAKFAST AND TEA. Beef Steak, Veal Outlet, Mutton Chops, Ham and Eggs, Fried Sausages, Fried Fish, Fried Clams, Fried Liver, etc. with prices.

DEBUTER INSTITUTE. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting.

TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, " " Dec. 13, " March 21. Third, " " April 4, " July 11.

COURSE OF STUDY. The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age.

EXPENSES. Tuition, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 00. Extras—Drawing, \$2 00 or 4 00. Painting, \$2 00 or 4 00. Tuition on Piano, 8 00. Use of Piano, 2 00. Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00. Writing, including Stationery, 50. Study rooms, with chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50. Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50.

TEACHERS' CLASSES. Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough review of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Instructions in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Laboratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE. Volume I. for 1848—American edition. GEORGE COMBE and ROBERT COX, EDITORS.

THE many and earnest desires expressed by the lovers of Phrenology on this side of the Atlantic, and the hope of still further advancing this great cause, has induced us to publish an American edition of this profound and SCIENTIFIC QUARTERLY.

Its character and merits need but little comment, further than that it emanates from some of the ablest minds in England and Scotland, and has been before the public more than twenty years. GEORGE COMBE, The distinguished phrenological writer, is its principal contributor and virtual conductor. This work embodies all the new discoveries, together with all of interest which appertains to Phrenological Science.

MAGNETISM. It also advocates, showing its adaptation to medical science, to the relief of human suffering, and to its other various and important applications. It also urges, with great ability and pre-eminent success, HUMAN RIGHTS.

Showing the bearings of this science of mind to legislation, moral and political government, as well as to individual self-control and intellectual cultivation. The first number will be embellished with a beautiful portrait of Mr. Combe, and subsequent numbers by those of other distinguished individuals. Each number will contain 96 pages, and will be issued quarterly on the following RE DUCED TERMS, invariably in advance: Single copy, one year, \$2 00. Three copies, " " 5 00. All subscribers will commence and close with the volume. Please address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-street, New York.

Editors who copy the above, and send papers to Fowler & Wells, New York, shall receive the work.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. TERMS. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.



Miscellaneous.

TO MRS. JUDSON.

Suggested by her Poem, "My Bird."
AND does thy bird, so loved, so fair,
Still with its presence bless thy home?

But ah! a bird as fair as thine—
And fairer earth has never known—
I once could call, with fondness, mine;

O long, full long, may'st thou be spared
The anguish that my heart doth know,
And with glad songs may thy sweet bird

And as it learns, when thou art lone,
To charm thee with its sweetest lay,
Then thou'lt teach that infant voice

And oh! did not old "ocean roll"
Between thy happy home and mine,
I'd hasten to thy Indian cot,

I'd woo that little bird to me,
And fold it to my throbbing breast,
And there in safety might it lie,

Say, when at night thy "birding" fair,
Dost fold its tiny wings to rest,
Wilt thou not crave, in secret prayer,

[Western Literary Messenger.

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

Reliable information in regard to methods of treating this terrible disease, is of great importance, now that we are obliged to look upon its re-appearance among us as more than probable. We give therefore portions of a letter from Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, of Constantinople, which appeared a short time ago in the N. Y. Observer. It will be observed, that it corresponds in important respects with information which we have already communicated.

The Asiatic Cholera, which, when fairly seated, is one of the most unmanageable of all diseases,—despising all human art or skill, and mocking all the assiduousities of friendship in almost all cases—begins with a mild diarrhoea, which in that stage is most readily cured. True, where the cholera is raging, we are continually hearing of persons who arose well in the morning, and are in their graves before night; and it is not to be doubted that there are some cases in which the very first attack of the disease is the collapse, from which recovery is rare. But I can say with truth, that in every instance of these sudden deaths of cholera, in which I have been able to investigate the circumstances, I have found that the individual had been laboring under diarrhoea for some days previous. Generally this is so slight as not to be much noticed; it is attended with no pains, and no sickness of stomach, perhaps, and gives the person no particular inconvenience. But it is this very diarrhoea which is most insidiously preparing the system for the most dreadful onset of disease.

Whenever the cholera is prevailing in any place, it should be a rule in every instance, to stop even the slightest diarrhoea immediately. For this we have a remedy always on hand. Opium, in some form or other, must be used immediately, and without fear. In the form of laudanum perhaps it may be used most conveniently. At such times it should be found in every house; and the master of the family should give the strictest injunction to every inmate of his house, to give immediate notice if attacked with diarrhoea. In mild cases, six drops of laudanum for an adult will be sufficient to check the disease. The dose should be repeated every four hours until the diarrhoea is stopped.

This is the most important direction. In severe cases of diarrhoea a larger dose must be used, and the dose may be increased indefinitely without the least injury, so long as the effect of checking the diarrhoea is not produced. I have been called to prescribe in a great multitude of cases of cholera, in this incipient stage, and I have found every one of them to yield to this medicine. The prescription is one which our brother Doctor Smith left with his brethren in Turkey, in anticipation of the cholera, when he was returning to America; and by the blessing of God I do believe it has saved thousands of lives. Our native brethren in Nicomedia and Broosa, having been instructed on the subject by Doctor Smith, have been exceedingly useful as instruments in checking the disease in a great multitude of cases. Many even of their worst enemies among the Armenians have flocked to them for this medicine, and having proved its virtues, have become their best friends.

I have used with the best effects, in many severe cases, when there was much pain, and tendency to cramp, and coldness in the extremities; a mixture of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of rhubarb, and tincture of camphor. Of this, eighteen drops may be given for an adult at a dose in mild cases; to be increased according to circumstances. Of all epidemic or contagious diseases, none excites more general alarm than the malignant cholera, and yet I know of none that gives such timely premonitions of its approach, and that is so perfectly under human control, (so to speak), as this is in this early stage.

Of course, when there is a tendency to diarrhoea in cholera times, the strictest attention should be paid to diet, and fruits and crude vegetables should be carefully avoided. Whenever the cholera prevails, it has been found that most people are easily inclined to bowel complaints, and this is an indication that the diet of people generally should be regulated accordingly. A sudden change from a generous to a low diet in such circumstances has been found quite injurious. A person who is well should continue to eat very much as he has been accustomed to, except that most people eat too much, as a general rule, and except that fruits and certain vegetables, which at other times would be harmless, under the cholera atmosphere are apt to produce diarrhoea.

I will close my communication by giving some particulars of one or two cases, from many that have come under my own immediate observation, to illustrate what I have said above. I was awakened one night about midnight by two of my own children—one fifteen and the other thirteen years of age. They had both been attacked with diarrhoea and vomiting, ac-

companied by the severest pains, amounting almost to cramps, in the stomach. The cholera was prevailing around, and, of course, I had the greatest reason for apprehension that this was a sudden attack of the disease. I administered immediately full doses of the mixture mentioned above, repeating it every two hours as long as the symptoms continued urgent. I gave also the oil of peppermint, and repeatedly applied the spirit of camphor, with friction, to the region of the stomach. The next day they were both well again, excepting of course some debility from the preceding night's attack. They had both eaten freely the day before of a dish of stringed beans, and I remarked that each upward evacuation of the stomach brought with it some of these beans, in precisely the same state in which they had been eaten twelve hours before.

The following should be a warning:—

Fain would I hope that our beloved country may be saved from the ravages of this scourge;—but this can hardly be expected. It will probably come, and come to many as "a thief in the night," although the warning has been long and loud. The class of people among whom it makes its greatest desolations, are those who use habitually the intoxicating cup. I don't know that even the strictest attention to the rules I have given above will save the drunkard, when he is once attacked. When the seeds of this disease are cast into such a man's system, it is like striking fire into a box of tinder. The whole internal coatings of his stomach, besides other vital organs, are already diseased, and he is a subject of which the cholera will make very short work. It makes one shudder to think how many drunkards will be suddenly ushered into eternity by this dire disease!

THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

The story of Adele Barron, published in a recent number of the Knickerbocker, which turns upon some missing letters, has brought to mind an incident related by Frank Granger, as having occurred when he was at the head of the Post Office Department. A letter was one day received from the Postmaster of a town in N. Jersey, enclosing a letter very old and dingy, and covered with fly specks in every part, except where a paper or card-rack of some bar-room had protected it. The superscription, if there ever had been any, had faded entirely away. The Postmaster wrote that he had found it in his letter-box, and tried in vain to discover who had deposited it there, in order that it might receive a proper direction, as it apparently contained money. It had not been advertised, and was not strictly a dead letter; but he sent it to the department to be disposed of. The Postmaster General took the responsibility of opening it, and found that it was dated at Philadelphia, in the year 1821, (twenty years before), and enclosed a twenty dollar bill of the United States Bank. It was addressed by a man to his wife, at a small village not far from the post office where the letter was found, informing her that he (the writer), should start from home in two or three days; but that, as his brother was about to leave for home, he took advantage of the opportunity to send her by him the enclosed sum of money, wherewith to make preparations for an approaching wedding.

The Postmaster General caused a letter to be written to the address of the writer, informing him of the circumstances. In a week after, a reply was received from a female, who stated that the writer of the letter was her father, and the one to whom it was addressed was her mother, both of whom were dead; that twenty years before, on the eve of her own wedding, she remembered that her father and uncle had quarreled, the former having been led, by some suspicious circumstances, to discredit the assertion of the latter, that he had lost a letter containing money entrusted to his care, and to insinuate that he had appropriated the money to his own use. The consequence was, that intercourse between the families had from that time been suspended, and that she should immediately write to her uncle and cousins, who were still living at a distance, to beg that the intercourse and friendship so long interrupted, might be resumed, the discovery of this letter having satisfied her of what she had long suspected, that her father was wrong, and relieved her mind from a weight of painful anxiety.

Whether any farther clue to the manner in which the letter had arrived at the office at so late a period was ever ascertained, is not known; the probability is, that it had been picked up at or near some country tavern on the road, and was placed with a variety of business cards and miscellaneous papers which usually fill the tapes over the mantel-piece of such a place, and there it had remained from year to year, perhaps concealed from notice by other papers and letters, until by change of landlord, or an improvement in the house, the landlord had disposed of it by depositing it in the nearest post office. [Home Journal.]

JOHN OF AUSTRIA.

His marriage is the most romantic part of his history. Always on the wing in some part of Styria, he arrived late one evening at the beautiful little village of Aussee, on the lake of the same name, and requested post horses and postillion to proceed immediately on his journey. The arrival of any body at such a time was perfectly unexpected, and there was no postillion to be found. The poor postmaster was in a dilemma; it was a neglect of duty to have no postillion at a post station, and what was to be done? One of his daughters, who was known to the neighborhood on account of her energy and business activity, as "Postmaster Nanni," a pretty mountain lass of eighteen, volunteered her services to rescue her father from his difficulty, and go disguised as a postillion with the Archduke.

She started off, driving outside, handling the reins, and blowing the postillion's horn among the mountains with all the dexterity of one fully initiated. On arriving at the station, the Archduke praised her speed and care in the darkness of the night, and placing a few silver pieces in her hand, departed. The adventure of the "Postmaster Nanni" with the Archduke soon became noised about in Aussee, and reached her ears; he doubted, and, passing through the village shortly afterwards, inquired for the postillion; Nanni was introduced to him; he was struck with her beauty, unadorned, and intelligence, and determined to educate her.

A longer acquaintance ripened into love, and he honorably offered her his hand and heart; his love was returned; but how could an Archduke marry the "Postmaster Nanni!" This juvenile caper came to the ears of his eldest brother, the Emperor Francis, who raved and foamed at the degradation of his brother John, and his total destitution of ambition and sense of propriety, forbade the bans, and banished the Archduke from the court.

But love laughs at Emperors as well as locksmiths, and "Postmaster Nanni" accompanied the Archduke to the Styrian mountains as the "housekeeper Nanni," and remained with this title until the death of Francis. They were then lawfully married, and Nanni assumed the title of Baroness Brandhoff.

From the day of their acquaintance until the present time, they have lived in the most perfect domestic harmony. The Baroness Brandhoff is daily expected at Vienna, and for the first time, apartments are being prepared for her in the palace, as she has never been admitted to court, and always occupied a private residence on her visits to the capital. The "Postmaster Nanni" will shortly take up her residence in Frankfurt, to dictate to the Queens and Princesses of Europe.

THE FRENCH SEWING MACHINE.

This machine, to which we have before alluded, is the invention of a humble artisan, who has a great mechanical genius, and who has been engaged for thirty years in the perfection of his invention. He received a patent for it in France a few years ago, and it is said that for more than twenty-five years, he sought in vain to make it work, and that the thought flashed all at once upon his mind regarding its true and perfect principle. The machine was introduced into London some time last year, and has attracted much attention in that city. It is very cheap; some are sold for twenty dollars, and the price varies from that to thirty. The machine is fixed on the table, and is a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding action in the needle; so that three hundred stitches can easily be made in a minute. The hands are merely used to guide the material being sewn, and by turning a screw the stitch is easily varied. The machine will sew, stitch, and form cords and plaits. The stitch is tambour or crochet stitch. The whole value of the invention consists in making machinery do what was hitherto done by the fingers, and thus resolving a problem supposed impracticable. The beauty of this machine is, that it can work button-holes and embroider. M. Magnen, who exhibited it in London, wore an entire suit worked by it, consisting of coat, pants, vest, and all their appurtenances. To France belongs the credit of this invention. M. Thimonier is the name of the inventor, and his fame will go down to posterity with that of Jacquard.

CULTIVATION OF TREES.—Few persons have any correct idea of the rapidity of the growth of well-cultivated trees, and many are deterred from planting them, by the consideration, selfish at the best, that they shall not live to reap the fruit of their labors. Such persons may derive encouragement from the statement of a few facts. In the Spring of 1836, I set out in front of my office at Chester, two elm trees. They were then so small that I could easily carry either of them, with a full top, upon my shoulder, and were perhaps two or three inches in diameter. I measured them carefully in the Fall of 1847, and found them of equal size, and each measuring forty-five inches in circumference. They stand about eighteen feet apart, and some twelve feet from the building, for which they form a perfect protection from the Summer's sun, their branches being already interlaced. The elm is in that neighborhood of more rapid growth than the rock maple, or indeed more than any other forest tree. An apple orchard may be brought to commence bearing in four years from transplanting from the nursery, which should be the second or third year from the time of budding. By the eighth or tenth year, your orchard, well managed, will pay you annually for your trouble and expense in planting it, and will continue productive as long as you have any right to expect to live. [Hill's Monthly Visitor.]

COLTON'S "LACON."—This remarkable book was written upon covers of letters and scraps of paper of such description as was nearest at hand; the greater part at a house in Prince's street, Soho. Colton's lodging was a penuriously furnished second floor; and upon a rough deal table, with a stumpy pen, our author wrote. Though a benefited clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew, with Petersham, in Surrey, Colton was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and, suddenly disappearing from his usual haunts in London about the time of the murder of Weare, in 1823, it was strongly suspected he had been assassinated. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that he had absconded, to avoid his creditors; and, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He went to reside in America, but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gambler; and it was said that he thus gained, in two years only, the sum of £25,000. He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1832—a bankrupt in health, spirits, and fortune.

RELATION OF THE SEXES.—The editor of the National Era, in reply to a correspondent, says: "As to our own creed, we think it highly orthodox. We believe that woman was taken at first from the side of man, but that ever since man has been born of woman; that they are both very indispensable to each other, and if 'man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled,' she would have done the same thing, had not her full gaze, on first awakening to life, rested upon him; that if, in a certain sense, man is the head of the woman, woman is the heart of man in a good many senses; that there is no conflict of rights, and so far as we have ascertained, no natural hostility between the sexes; that the crowning glory of each is the well-ordered family, where husband and wife rule each other, by love and reason, without rude appeals to prerogative on one side, or necessity or suffering submission on the other—both equally loved and respected by their children, both equally loving and reverencing the great Father of All.

THE MINERAL RICHES OF ALGERIA.—From a work on the mineral riches of this region, by M. Henry Fournel, Paris, we learn that there is a valuable mine of argenteiferous GALENA near the frontiers of Tunis, at Kefum-Taboul, occurring in argillaceous and schists connected with sandstones and conglomerates. Magnetic iron ore abounds in the mountains Bon Hamra, the small chain Belielia, and to the north of Lake Fizarra. To the north of the place last-mentioned, there is an entire mountain, (the Mokta-el Hadid,) which rises out of the gneiss to a height exceeding 300 meters, and presents, from top to bottom, pure ore without a particle of rock. Remains of ancient Roman works and scoria were found, indicating that they were formerly mined.

VICTORIA AND SWEETMEATS.—The following is an account of the wages paid to the confectioners of her Majesty:—

First German confectioner, £300 per annum; second do. £250 per annum, with apartments and traveling expenses; three female assistants and an errand man, £80 per annum each; chief pastry cook, £250 a year, with rooms and attending expenses, with one male and ten female assistants, at £70 a year, a butler and his assistant, at £50 and £60 each. The total royal expense for making sugar plums, cakes, tarts, (independent of the cost of materials,) being £1,200 per annum.

EMERY IN ASIA MINOR.—M. Tchihatcheff, in his recent explorations in Asia Minor, says Siliman's Journal, has brought to light extensive beds of emery in the western portions of this country, particularly between the ruins of Stratonicea in Caria and Smyrna. This substance is indispensable in polishing minerals, and all hard stones, as well as for the lapidary's use generally, and by these new discoveries, it is evident the necessary supply will suffer no diminution.

VANITY IN ANIMALS.—The learned philosopher, Dr. Gall, in his remarks on the organ of love of approbation, says that in the South of France they decorate their mules with bouquets when they travel well. The most painful punishment which can be inflicted on them is to deprive them of their bouquet and tie them to the back of the carriage. "I have," he says, "a female ape; whenever they give her a handkerchief, she throws it over her, and takes a wonderful deal of pleasure in seeing it drag behind, like the train of a court robe."

THE LOST SOUL.—Amongst the foreign birds lately brought into this country, is a specimen of the feathered tribe from Peru, to which the natives give the beautiful name of *alma perdida*, (the lost soul.) Its cry is exceedingly melancholy; the first note is shrill and long, and is followed by three more of the same length, but gradually deepening in tone. The Peruvians say it is bewailing the dead.

CHEAP LIVING.—Mr. Taylor, in his "Views a Foot," says: "The cheapest city, and one of the pleasantest in the world, is Florence, where I breakfasted on five cents, dined sumptuously on twelve, and went to a good opera for ten. A man would find no difficulty in spending a year there for about \$250. This fact may be of some importance to those whose health requires such a stay, yet are kept back from attempting the voyage through fear of the expense."

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—Take a piece of sheet zinc, about the size of a sixpence, and a piece of silver, say a quarter of a dollar, place them together, and hold the defective tooth between or contiguous to them; in a few minutes the pain will be gone as if by magic. The zinc and silver acting as a galvanic battery, will produce on the nerves of the tooth sufficient electricity to establish a current, and consequently to relieve the pain.

VARIETY.

It is stated of a Venetian, a great humorist, who died some years since, that he made a provision of torches for his funeral, which he caused to be privately loaded with crackers, and, communicated to a confidential friend the hubbu which would result from the explosion, and which he calculated would take place in the most inconvenient spots. It is added, that the result verified the most sanguine anticipations of the projector.

The late Mrs. Hon. Roger Sherman, of Fairfield, Conn., received into her family, and educated at different periods, twelve destitute orphan children. She had lost her own children, and both herself and her husband being impressed with the conviction that they might do good by filling the place of parents to the homeless; they commenced the work—and as one and another became settled in life, their places were filled by others.

There is more talk about Father Matthew's visit to this country. This has been regularly got up for the last six years, and he has not come yet, nor is it probable that he will come. Many inebriates who got tired of waiting to be converted by his persuasive eloquence, have quit the bottle, and become sober men without his aid. If his visit should be much longer procrastinated, others may share the same fate.

A woman by the name of Wright, living in this village, says the Hallowell Cultivator, in a vomiting spasm, threw from her stomach a live snake measuring seven inches in length, which is supposed to have been swallowed some months since in drinking water from a spring. The snake lived two or three days in a bottle of water, and is now preserved in spirits.

Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with the design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action, bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Choules, of Rhode Island, delivered the opening address of the annual fair of the American Institute, in New York. He well remarked: "Many parents show a disposition to raise their children to live without labor; but they will raise a generation which will curse its ancestry."

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

W. C. KENYON, A. M., } Principals.
I. R. SAYLES, A. M., }

Asisted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to say to their thanks to its numerous patrons for the very liberal support extended to it during the past ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of public patronage.

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommodation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. The style of architecture adopted in this Institution, is the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired.

Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished with a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pallet.

The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the mental, intellectual, and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render them through practical scholars prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

REGULATIONS.

- 1. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.
2. Punctuality in attending all regular Academic exercises will be required.
3. The use of Tobacco, for chewing or smoking, will not be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings.
4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.
5. Using profane language cannot be allowed.
6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular physician.
7. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted.
8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in cases of imperative necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.
9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the intercourse of students with each other.
10. All students are required to retire regularly at the ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, and may be required, and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, also designated.
11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times, be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institution, who are required to see that the regulations are complied with.
12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms.

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

The regular exercises, at which all the students will be required to attend, unless specially excused, are: Greek exercises each morning during the term; Recitations, from two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till Friday evening. Compositions and Declamations, one-half day, once in two weeks. Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lectures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each week, either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the students may be in the habit of keeping the Sabbath, either on the seventh or first day of the week.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the students will be in the hands of the Principals, and will be strictly and steadily exercised, and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our Academic government being to secure the greatest possible amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the students themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and good and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to make the means resorted to as effective as human means may be.

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the necessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and us; and that whatever student violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privileges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will an expelled student have any deduction made from full term charges.

Further, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to use money with discretion and economy. Either of the Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as fiscal guardian of such students without charge.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission as students, must present testimonials of good moral character, or be known to possess such a character, and must be willing to comply unreservedly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be permitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily arranged.

ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms, as follows:—
The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848.
The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848, and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849.
The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and ending July 12, 1849.

As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinary exceptions excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the terms.
N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special accommodation of such a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than teachers be permitted to leave on the day specified.
Further, it is of the utmost importance that the student be present at the day of the opening of the term; so that on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and classified.

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term; as every absence from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

EXPENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Expense Item and Amount.
Board, per term, from \$14.50 to \$18.00
Room-rent, 1.50
Washing, 1.50
Fuel, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1.50
Tuition, from \$3.50 to 5.00
Light, 1.50
Incidental Expenses, .25
Extra Music on the Piano Forte, 10.00
Oil Painting, 7.00
Drawing, 2.00

The entire expense for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extra above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term; either by actual payment, or satisfactory arrangements.
Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked with the name of the student, and the name of the Board of Trustees.
ALFRED, June 20, 1848.